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KIM IL SUNG

ON THE SITUATION OF OUR COUNTRY AND TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the home-visiting group of the Korean high school students in Japan and made a highly important speech on September 24, 1974.
The shorthand text of his speech reads in full:

I am very happy to meet today you representatives of Korean youth, representatives of students and representatives of educationists in Japan who are valiantly fighting for the fatherland, for the defence of democratic, national rights and for the reunification of the country. Thanks to the powerful struggle you comrades have waged to defend the democratic, national rights, we are meeting like this today in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and educational workers, youth and students and the rest of the people in the homeland, I warmly welcome you comrades and offer my warm greetings to you.

In Pyongyang, we often meet foreign delegations; and we always meet people from different spheres of our country. But we are most pleased to meet our fellow countrymen who have come to the homeland from Japan. I was pleased to meet the students of the soccer team of the Korean middle and high school in Tokyo and the song and dance circle of the Korean primary school in Yokohama who had visited the homeland. And I was moved to meet the students of the music and sports circle of the Korean University. This is still fresh in my memory.

Affection between kins is very deep. Each time we hear the news that fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters having a hard time in an alien land are to visit the homeland and particularly, when we meet the compatriots who have come to the homeland, we are excited and our hearts are filled with deep emotions.

Today I am immensely pleased to meet you Korean youth and students and educationists who have come to the homeland from Japan. This is not the feeling entertained by me alone; it is shared by you and all the people of our country, I think.

When we meet the youth, students and people of south Korea just as we do now after the country is reunified, we will be more delighted and excited.

This meeting of ours today, I think, will be imprinted forever on your memories and on my mind as a significant meeting.

You are so greatly delighted at this meeting today that you are shedding tears of emotion. You are so excited that I feel a lump in my throat and can hardly make a speech.

Comrades, calm yourselves.

We will meet again in the future while carrying out the revolutionary struggle together. Let us all struggle well to the end, meeting and parting, parting and meeting again on the one road of revolution and thus accomplish the cause of national reunification, our people's greatest aspiration, come what may.

Today I would like to tell you comrades about the situation facing our country and about some tasks before the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

1. On the Situation of Our Country

I consider it is necessary for you visiting the homeland to fully acquaint yourselves with the situation facing our country before your return.

The present situation of our country is very good. Though the south Korean reactionaries and the US and Japanese and other reactionaries of the world are maliciously trying to defame our Republic, the general situation is developing more and more in favour of our revolution.

Our Party's greatest struggle target today is to realize the country's reunification, the most cherished desire and aspiration of our nation.

Our Party has proposed three tasks to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The first task is to powerfully push ahead with the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. Only when the socialist construction is dynamically stepped up in the north, is it possible to firmly build up the revolutionary base and only when this base is firmly built up, is it possible to achieve the cause of national reunification with success. The revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic is the main asset for the victory of our revolution.

The second task is to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea by actively supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people. The reunification of the country will not be achieved only by the successful socialist construction in the north. When the democratic movement of the south Korean people develops, the democratic forces of south Korea and the socialist forces of the northern half will unite their efforts and successfully accomplish national reunification.

The third task is to strengthen our unity with the international revolutionary forces. The enemies we are facing are the south Korean reactionaries as well as the reactionaries of the United States and Japan. These two latter are the leading chieftains of world reaction. In order to defeat the ringleaders of world reaction, our people should cement their unity with all the revolutionary forces of the world. We should unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the peoples of the third world countries, unite with the peoples of the countries fighting for national independence, unite with the working class of the capitalist countries fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world.

As you see, only by successfully carrying out the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic to firmly build up the base of revolution, supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea and cementing our unity with the international revolutionary forces, can we win in the fight against the ringleaders of world reaction, reunify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

I think you will clearly grasp the situation in our country if I tell you about how our Party's three tasks for national reunification are now being carried out in the homeland.

Let me first tell you about the situation of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

Building socialism in the north is a line maintained all along by our Party since our country was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

In order to build socialism and communism, it is imperative to carry out three revolutions, namely, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As we have said on many occasions, socialism and communism will never be built only by constructing many factories and getting chimneys to give off volumes of smoke. Historic experience shows that in order to successfully build socialism and communism, the two fortresses for the building of communism, the material and ideological fortresses, must be captured alike. To do this, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out.

Now our Party has set forth these three revolutions as the most important tasks in socialist construction and is energetically striving to fulfil them.

Above all, our Party is powerfully carrying out the ideological revolution.

What is fundamental in the ideological revolution is to arm all the Party members, working people and youth with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

The Korean revolution must be accomplished by the Korean people themselves under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Therefore, all the Party members and working people should be firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea. If a Korean is not armed with our Party's idea but with a foreign party's idea, he cannot be regarded as a man who lives for the Korean revolution, and he cannot make the Korean revolution well. The Party members and working people can succeed in accomplishing the Korean revolution only when all of them are closely equipped with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and have the unswerving stand and viewpoint that they know no other idea than our Party's idea.

In order to arm the Party members and working people with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, a powerful struggle must be waged against capitalist, feudal Confucian, revisionist and flunkeyist ideas and all other antiquated ideas.

The struggle against the antiquated ideas is not a struggle against their possessors themselves but an ideological struggle to root out the old ideas remaining in the minds of people. The ideological struggle must never be carried out by coercive methods.

The basic means to liquidate the old ideas is to intensify study and organizational life. We are striving to uproot the old ideas surviving in the minds of the Party members and working people and arm them with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, through education and through intensified organizational life. Now in the homeland, a strict discipline of all people studying has been established and the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth take an active part in the organizational life of the LSWY, the trade union members in the organizational life of the trade union, the members of the Union of Agricultural Working People in the organizational life of the UAWP, the Women's Union members in the organizational life of the Women's Union and Party members in the Party organizational life.

When all the Party members and working people are firmly armed with the Juche idea and guided to breathe with the Juche idea anywhere anytime and act as required by the Juche idea, the socialist construction will win a still greater victory. When people are fully pervaded with the Juche idea, all the Party members, working people, soldiers and youth and students will be firmly united with one idea and one will; and when the entire people are united with one mind and one will, the socialist construction will be strongly pushed ahead and difficulties will be successfully overcome in the revolutionary struggle.

Next in importance for the ideological revolution is to educate all people to love work.

Labour is the most sacred and honourable thing in socialist society. Those who hate to work and like to eat the bread of idleness are not welcomed anywhere in our society.

There is mental and physical labour; everybody must do work, either mental or physical. All the people must work in a communist society, too.

Our Party advanced the line of revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society by intensifying the ideological revolution. To revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society is the basic aim of the ideological revolution.

The ideological revolution is now going on well in the homeland. With the successful progress of the ideological revolution, the technical revolution is also going on well and all the revolutionary tasks proposed by the Party are being successfully carried out. Particular mention should be made of the fact that recently the Party centre directly sent teams to guarantee the three revolutions to factories, enterprises and co-operative farms so as to help the workers at lower echelons. The result is that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are being accelerated successfully.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, the technical revolution must be energetically pushed ahead along with the ideological revolution. Only when the people's political and ideological preparations are supported by material forces through the technical revolution, can our revolutionary forces grow strong.

The technical revolution is an important revolutionary task to consolidate the nation's economic foundation and free the working people from toilsome work. However the technical revolution must not be regarded merely as a task to consolidate the material foundation; it must always be regarded as a political task.

Some people think that the technical revolution is simply aimed at developing technology and productive forces and turning out greater material wealth to eat well, dress well and lead a material life of plenty. But the purpose of the technical revolution does not confine to this. What is more important is to free all the working people from arduous and tough work.

Even though goods are produced in great quantities through the development of technology on the one hand, if the working people are engaged in toilsome and harmful work and their health is affected on the other, it is of no use. For instance, Japan is said to be technologically developed, but the people are suffering from serious pollution. We cannot say that this sort of technological development conforms to the purpose of the technical revolution.

The technical revolution is primarily a struggle to free all the working people from backbreaking and hard work. We simply say technical revolution to cut it short, but, to be more exact, we should call it the revolution to free the working people from tough work.

Liberating the working people from arduous and hard work is the most important revolutionary task facing the communists. Needless to say, it is very important to emancipate the working people from exploitation and oppression. But, this is not enough. Only by relieving even from arduous labour the working people freed from exploitation and oppression after the overthrow of the old exploiting system, can the communists say that they have fully discharged their duty. It is the most important revolutionary task to free the working people from hard work after liberating them from oppression by imperialism and exploiter classes.

As you see, the technical revolution is not a mere technical task of producing consumer goods and equipment in greater quantities, but a task of political character.

When consumer goods and equipment are produced not only in large quantities but also in an easy way, the users will feel at ease. When rice is produced easily, the people who eat it will feel relieved. If it is produced with difficulty, the people will not be comfortable and food would hardly go down their throats. Those who do not care about the peasants' hardships in producing rice but just think of eating it in plenty are unconscientious; this is the way the exploiter classes such as landlords and capitalists think.

We have not yet completely freed the working people from toilsome labour nor have we eliminated the distinctions between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour, between physical and mental labour. We intend to do away with the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour, free women from the heavy burdens of household chores and, further, get rid of the distinction between physical and mental labour. By making the working people turn out large quantities of goods while working with ease we want to enable all the members of society to work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs. This is precisely the target of communism.

Of course, these tasks cannot be carried out in a short time. Therefore, the report to the Fifth Congress of our Party points out that the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work will be markedly narrowed down during the Six-Year Plan period.

The tasks of the technical revolution are being successfully fulfilled in our country today.

The most toilsome work in our country is the labour in extractive industries such as felling trees, mining coal and ores and conducting geological prospecting. So we are directing great efforts, first of all, to the technical revolution in the extractive industries.

The struggle to eliminate the difference between agricultural and industrial work is also progressing smoothly.

For the present agricultural work is more difficult than industrial work. We intend to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work in a brief period. Of course, there is much work yet to be done in the rural technical revolution. However, a considerable success has been achieved in this sphere. Irrigation was carried out already long ago and electrification has also been materialized in our country. And the goal of chemicalization set in the theses on the rural question will probably be attained next year.

Mechanization has not yet been fulfilled in our rural areas. As far as the complete mechanization of agriculture is concerned, we may say there is no limit. However, we are going to exert our efforts to basically mechanize agriculture by next year.

The theses on the rural question provides for the supply of 70,000 to 80,000 tractors to the countryside. And that many tractors have already found their way to the rural districts. But, if we are to complete the mechanization of agriculture, 6 to 8 tractors are needed for each 100 *chongbo* of arable land. Some areas have already been supplied with many tractors, but others have a small number of them. We are planning to supply more tractors evenly to all the areas in the future. Then greater stride will be made in our agriculture.

This year is a memorable year in which we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question. In response to the Party's call to bring about a great upswing in agricultural production, with this anniversary as a momentum, the farmers have worked with high enthusiasm and the whole country has powerfully assisted the rural areas. As a result, a great success has been registered in agricultural production this year.

A recent analysis of the situation of this year's farming envisages an extraordinary success. This year will witness 10 counties producing 150,000 tons of grain each, 24 counties 100,000 tons and 31 counties 80,000 tons, that is, as many as 65 counties will turn out more than 80,000 tons each. Many counties are expected to double their grain output this year compared with last year. Bounteous crops have visited our country this year as is sung in a song: a bumper harvest in apples, in rice and in all other crops. Some time ago the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee took measures to send to the countryside all the trucks now being pre-

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duced so as to gather in the plentiful crops in time. From old times they said you will be called rich only when your rice-chest is full and your rice jar filled to overflowing. Now the rice-chests will be filled to overflowing everywhere in our country. This means that our country has become rich and the people will be better off.

Grain output has more than doubled in many counties this year. This is not because the counties have been enlarged but because the agricultural productive forces have radically developed. In other words, all this is a success brought by the rural technical revolution.

In this way, the struggle to industrialize agriculture and the struggle to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work are progressing very well in our country.

The task of the technical revolution to free the women from the heavy burden of household chores is also being carried out successfully.

The women must be led into public lives, if they are to be working-classized. They cannot be working-classized, if they remain at home, without taking part in public lives.

And only when the women assume work in society, their social emancipation can be practically realized. The promulgation of the law on the equality of the sexes alone does not completely solve the problem of emancipating the women. For the practical realization of the social emancipation of the women, they must be led to participate in public lives and assume work suitable for their ability, either mental or physical labour. In our society there are many lines of work suited to women. They can work as doctors and teachers; they can work at light industry factories; they can work as saleswomen at stores and work in the spheres of public service.

In order to draw many women into public lives, the problem of freeing them from the heavy burden of household chores must be solved.

At present, when the women participate in public lives they have to bear the double work burden. In other words, the women have to do work just like men in society and do household chores at home such as cooking meals, taking care of the children, tending the clothes of the families. Assuming the double work burden is very hard for the women who are physically weaker than men. Therefore, the Fifth Congress of our Party defined it as an important task to free the women from heavy household burdens.

What is important in freeing the women from the burden of household chores is, first of all, to greatly develop the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. The Party and state have built nurseries and kindergartens everywhere, directing much effort to the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. In our country today, 3,500,000 children are growing at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Engels said that it was an important communist policy to rear at public expense all the children who left the side of their mothers. And we consider that our country is the first to carry this communist policy into practice.

We are also throwing great energy into the development of light industry. We make dresses at factories and supply large quantities of processed foods, washing machines, electric rice-cooking pots and other kitchen utensils so that women can save time in doing kitchen work and household chores. At the same time, we are making sure that the service networks are expanded and more conveniences offered to the population.

Another important question we have raised in freeing the women from household burdens is to introduce water service in the rural villages so that rural women will not carry water jars on their heads.

When we go out to rural villages, we often find women carrying water jars on their heads. Carrying water jars on the head has been a big burden for our women over thousands of years. It was a heavy burden particularly for the village women living far from the wells to carry water. Therefore, our Party is energetically striving to quickly complete water-supply projects in the countryside so that women may not carry water jars on their heads.

Not long ago we visited a rural village and met an old woman. She said she had been bent in the back by carrying water all her life, but, now in the age of the Workers' Party the women do not carry water jars on their heads and it is a wonderful society, indeed. She added that she felt as if her back would straighten again in this society.

The cultural revolution is also going on successfully in our country.

I will not discuss the details of the cultural revolution, because you have attended lectures and visited many schools in the homeland this time.

One of the important goals we set for the cultural revolution is to make all the working people possess the knowledge of middle school standard or above.

All the people who grew after the liberation have mostly finished middle schools, not to speak of the younger generation now growing under the compulsory 11-years education system in force in our country. So it is out of question for them to possess the knowledge of middle schooling. What matters here is to enhance the level of general knowledge of the people in their forties or above who had no opportunity of learning before liberation. We waged a campaign against illiteracy among them right after liberation, which was followed by a movement to raise their level up to or above that of the primary school graduate. Now a movement is under way to raise it up to or above the standard of the middle school graduate. But this movement is progressing rather slow. The reason is that the people who could not study before are not enthusiastic enough, considering it unnecessary to study because they are old now; and another reason is that no strong organizational steps have been taken for them to study hard.

If our Party works well and raises the level of knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of the middle school-graduate, our country will become one of the most cultured countries in the world. The first task of the cultural revolution is to bring the level of the knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of middle schooling.

The second task of the cultural revolution is that of equipping all the working people with at least one technique. We are stressing that all students learn at least one technique, in addition to the knowledge of natural and social sciences. Our Party's call for all the people to possess at least one technical skill is being successfully carried into reality.

We are achieving great successes in training our own cadres. Right after liberation, our country had only scores of technicians and specialists who deserved to be called intellectuals. Today, however, we have 600,000 technicians and specialists and their number will increase to more than 1,000,000 in the near future.

We will not stop at bringing up this large army of 1,000,000 intellectuals. We intend to intellectualize all members of society in the future, after their working-classization.

When the working-classization of the whole society is yet to be achieved, the slogan of intellectualization would be misleading. However, after the working-classization of the whole society, there is nothing wrong with this slogan, because it is designed to make all the members of society working-class intellectuals. Some might take intellectualization for converting people into petty bourgeoisie. But this is mistaken. In the former capitalist society the intellectuals were commonly regarded as a petty-bourgeois stratum, as a vacillating stratum, because they served the capitalists or other classes as a social stratum. But the intellectuals of socialist society are different. In socialist society the intellectuals are the working-class engaged in mental labour. It is true, of course, that mental labour is somewhat easier than physical labour. But the former is by no means easy.

In training our own cadres, our Party is developing, along with the regular schooling system, an educational programme through various forms such as the factory college and factory higher technical school where one studies while on the job. In addition, a system has been set up in our country under which all cadres study two hours a day, half a day on Saturday and study a whole month each year at regular schools. Thus, our country has become a land of learning, a land of education, where virtually all people study under the slogan: Let the whole Party, the whole people and the whole army study. Many people of the world envy us for this.

As the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are dynamically pushed ahead under our Party's correct leadership and, especially, as a forceful struggle is waged to dye the whole society with the Juche idea, communist qualities are fully brought out in the masses—the desire to work and live under the slogan of "One for all and all for one". This means that the great unity is achieved in our socialist society and that the revolutionization and working-classization of our people, the force decisive to national reunification and socialist construction, are vigorously pushed forward. This also means that the most important problem arising in building communist society, the ideal of mankind, is being solved. We should say that the great revolutionary feature of our country today is that the entire people are advancing vigorously, united in one political and revolutional harmonious collective under the slogan of "One for all and all for one".

Our nation's defences have been built as firm as an iron wall.

We are now splendidly carrying into effect the unique military line of turning the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country. We are proud of this line which is without an equal in the world. All our people are now fully ready to destroy any enemy at one blow, anytime, with a resolve to share life or death together. Therefore, the imperialists dare not rashly provoke our country.

As you know, the US imperialists have committed so many military provocations, among them the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the spy plane "EC-121", only to meet with our people's powerful retaliation each time. But they dared not attack our country.

With the successful implementation of the line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in safeguarding the nation—the embodiment of the Juche idea—our socialist fatherland has now become a rich and powerful, mighty country and is racing vigorously toward a high eminence of socialism, praised by the world's people as a "model socialist country". I hope that on your return to Japan, you will inform our compatriots of this proud reality in the socialist homeland.

Now, on the struggle for democratization which the south Korean people are waging to accelerate the country's reunification.

These days a vehement struggle of the people of all strata is under way in south Korea for the democratization of society against the fascist rule of the south Korean authorities. The authorities are claiming that the south Korean people's revolutionary struggle is gaining momentum because we export revolution. This is a nonsensical fuss, however.

As we always say, revolution is never exported.

We do not export revolution and it cannot be exported.

The south Korean people are rising up in the revolutionary struggle because they themselves are awakened to truth and acquire revolutionary consciousness.

The south Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, even depriving them of elementary liberties and rights. This quickens the awakening of the south Korean people and rouses them to a powerful resistance. Where there is suppression, there will always be resistance. Where there is suppression, there is bound to be resistance, and where there is resistance, revolution will inevitably break out.

After faking up the so-called "October revitalization", the south Korean authorities have further intensified their suppression of the south Korean people. They have randomly repressed people, continually taking countless suppressive measures under the name of "emergency martial law", "emergency measures", "alert order 'A'" and so forth.

In April this year, when the south Korean youth and students rose in a massive struggle against fascism and for democracy the south Korean authorities unleashed a frantic suppressive racket. They imprisoned thousands of students and people. They imprisoned poet Kim Ji Ha and other intellectuals and personages of various circles and even a former "President", and Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun and other religionists.

After randomly imprisoning their opponents, the south Korean authorities persecute them under the preposterous pretext that they have connections with us. Each time an "incident" takes place against them in south Korea, the south Korean authorities attempt to lay the blame at our door, concocting a lie that it has some connection with us. This is their customary practice.

The south Korean authorities are also manoeuvring to shift the blame for the "shooting incident" that occurred on August 15 last on to us and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). This ruse is the height of folly. This "incident" has nothing to do with us or Chongryon.

This "incident" is an intrigue framed up by the south Korean reactionaries themselves or their masters. There is no doubt about it.

The "incident" was plotted to divert the attention of the south Korean people and the world's people, because if the south Korean authorities continued with their present oppressive rule the resistance of the south Korean people would increase and world opinion would turn against them.

The communists are fundamentally opposed to terrorism against an individual. Because they do not aim at removing a reactionary ruler, but at opposing the fascist system itself and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. What good is it to replace "Pak" with "Choe", and "Choe" with "Chang" or "Li" through terrorism, while leaving the fascist system intact? The question does not lie in an individual ruler but in the fascist system itself.

It is foolish of the enemy to try to blame us for the recent "incident". No one of the good-sensed people will believe it. The south Korean reactionaries hatched a clumsy plot and are making ado. But this is of no use. With no trick can the south Korean reactionaries cover up the truth or hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the people. This is clearly borne out by the present reality of south Korea.

In the last few days the "shooting incident" seemed to have drawn south Korean people's attention. But it was just a passing phenomenon. These days the anti-"government" struggle of student youth is again flaring up in south Korea.

A few days ago students of the Seoul University and Koryo University rose in struggle under the slogan of "Set free the detained students!" Yesterday students of the Rihwa Women's University turned out to the struggle, demanding that the detained students be immediately released and that campus freedom and freedom of speech be guaranteed.

Not only student youth but also workers of south Korea are gallantly fighting. Several days ago the workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in revolt. Scared at this, the puppet police savagely repressed the struggling workers and arrested some 860 of them.

All this again patently proves the truth of revolution that where there are oppression and suppression there always comes resistance.

The south Korean people unanimously hate the present south Korean authorities and actively struggle against them. This is particularly because the south Korean authorities obstruct the reunification of the fatherland and commit the treacherous act of selling off the country.

It can be said that when the south Korean authorities first agreed to negotiate with us two years ago, talking about the question of national reunification, some south Koreans wishfully speculated on their national conscience. However, the south Korean authorities employed a delaying tactics in the negotiations with us and impeded the progress of the dialogue. Further, they openly insisted on the admission of "two Koreas" to the UN and sought to perpetuate the partition of the nation, thus laying bare their true colours to the south Korean people and the people the world over.

We knew from the beginning that the south Korean authorities are the lackeys of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists. However, because they promised that they would no longer act as a cat's-paw of the imperialists, we entered into negotiations with them out of our desire to reunify the country, not asking about their past doings. But they broke their promise and, later, manoeuvred to perpetuate the split of the nation, more tightly clinging to the sleeves of outside forces.

In the last analysis, the south Korean authorities want to keep our country divided into two forever and thereby prolong their days and to leave south Korea forever to be a military base of US imperialism and a commodity market of the Japanese militarists. These treacherous acts of theirs cannot but arouse hatred and indignation among the south Korean people.

The south Korean people hate the present south Korean authorities and are actively struggling against them also because of their rampant irregularity and corruption.

These vices of the south Korean authorities are appalling. They have unlawfully amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies and hotels with that money.

According to south Korean public opinion, the south Korean authorities are misappropriating a large sum of money from the so-called US and Japanese "aid". They say that every year the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists give "aid" amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars to south Korea. But those who give the "aid" pocket a considerable portion of it, those in high authority in south Korea do the same and their underlings embezzle some of it. Therefore, only a few pennies remain in the end. The south Korean authorities, the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists are more closely banded together because of such mutual interests.

All facts clearly show that the present south Korean authorities are ferocious fascists who harshly suppress the people, traitors who obstruct national reunification and sell off the country to outside forces and chieftains who are engrossed in irregularity and corruption. If the south Korean authorities keep following the road of reaction, the road of treachery to the nation as they do now, it will, in fact, be impossible to solve the question of national reunification through negotiations with them.

In the present situation created in our country, if we are to accomplish the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, it is imperative to democratize south Korean society by powerfully combating against fascism and for democracy in south Korea. The workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, conscientious religionists and people of all other strata and patriotic, democratic personages in south Korea must more valiantly struggle for the democratization of south Korean society.

Our Party and the entire people in the northern half of the Republic support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society. This is not an interference in south Korea's internal affairs nor is it intended to instigate revolution in south Korea. For the reunification of the fatherland, we regard it as our noble national duty to support the just struggle of the south Korean people.

Owing to the ruthless fascist repression by the south Korean reactionaries, the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy is now taking a tortuous course. But it will grow in strength and will certainly be crowned with victory.

Now let me go over to the question of unity with the international revolutionary forces.

To strengthen our unity with the international revolutionary forces is an important guarantee for driving the US imperialists out of south Korea, achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and winning the final victory of our revolution. Therefore, we are directing deep attention to cementing our unity with the international revolutionary forces, while strengthening our own revolutionary forces in every way.

Our Party regard it as the immovable principle of its external activities to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the peoples of the third world countries and with all the peace-loving people of the world. We are actively endeavouring to strengthen our friendship and unity with the third world countries in particular.

Most of the third world countries became independent after the Second World War. They had all been oppressed and exploited alike by imperialists in the past. Today the third world countries are waging a gallant struggle against imperialism and colonialism and playing an important role in the international arena. The third world is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present time. Therefore, it is very important today to strengthen our unity with the third world countries.

Thanks to our Party's correct foreign policy the work for strengthening our unity with the international revolutionary forces is now going on triumphantly. Solidarity between our country and other socialist countries is being further cemented and, especially, our unity and cooperation with the third world countries are increasing. The peoples of the third world are strongly supporting and encouraging our people's revolutionary cause.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria last year unanimously adopted a resolution which was in full agreement with our five-point proposition of national reunification and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. When the Korean question was discussed at the UN General Assembly last year, President Houari Boumedienne sent a telegram to the heads of state of non-aligned countries calling upon them to continue to struggle for a fair solution of the Korean question in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. Again this year, in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly, he sent a telegram to the heads of state of non-aligned countries appealing to them to make all efforts for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

The Third World Youth Conference held in Algeria last July sent us a letter supporting the stand of our Party and the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. All this tells that our country is enjoying the full support and sympathy of many countries and peoples of the third world.

Except a few reactionary countries including the US and Japan, all countries of the world have now established and want to establish good relations with our country. As you know, Sweden, Denmark and many other capitalist countries have already established diplomatic relations with our country and are developing state relations on good terms.

Even Australia which participated in the Korean war against us during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War has established diplomatic relations with our country. These days Ethiopia, too, intends to have good relations with our country.

Ethiopia is the only African country which participated in the Korean war, following in the wake of the US imperialists. And the Ethiopian emperor is the only emperor who ever visited south Korea. The Ethiopian people apparently regarded this as a great shame and endured it. Recently the Ethiopian youth overthrew the imperial regime. I was told that an Ethiopian official came to our personnel and apologized for the past mistake committed by the emperor. He said that his country would develop relations with Korea in order to wipe out the blot left by its wrong participation in the US imperialist war of aggression in Korea in 1950.

As you see, many countries which were unfriendly toward our country before have changed their attitudes and now have or want to have good relations with us.

Some Southeast Asian countries which have kept aloof from our country, because of their misunderstanding of the socialist countries, are also developing relations with our country on good terms now.

All these facts tell that friendly and cooperative relations between our country and other countries are developing excellently as never before. Today we have many revolutionary comrades and friends in the world and international solidarity with our revolution is being strengthened with each passing day.

Why, then, are the third world countries and progressive people of the world actively supporting us? It is because we put forward the Juche idea and are marching forward, holding high the banner of independence.

The present era is an era of independence. All the progressive people of the world demand independence and want to live in independence. No one wants to live subjugated to others.

Today even the capitalist countries, to say nothing of the socialist countries and the third world countries, want to follow the road of independence. The same is true of Japan where you are residing. The overwhelming majority of the people and progressive personages in Japan are stressing independence because they want to free themselves from foreign subjugation. In a word, it has now become a world-wide trend that the people are following the road of independence.

The peoples of many countries of the third world make a great point of unity with our country and are supporting and cooperating with us because our country is adamant in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and is taking the road of independence and self-support.

We consider it very important for the whole Party and the entire people to conduct the work for strengthening our unity with the international revolutionary forces.

I heard that the League of Korean Youth in Japan invited youth delegates of many African countries to its congress. This was very good.

If we continue to march forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the banner of independence, we will win over more countries and more people. We should win over more people and further strengthen our revolutionary unity with the world's people and thus thoroughly isolate the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean reactionaries and accelerate the final victory of our revolution.

(Continued on Page 3)

ON THE SITUATION OF OUR COUNTRY AND TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN

(Continued from Page 2)

2. On the Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan

The basic line maintained by our Party in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and complete national independence is to vigorously expedite the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively support and encourage the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthen our unity with the international revolutionary forces.

This basic line of our Party puts the following tasks before Chongryon: first, to make the entire compatriots in Japan warmly love and actively defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our socialist fatherland; second, to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan; third, to firmly support the democratic movement of the south Korean people; fourth, to strengthen its unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the Japanese people and other revolutionary peoples of the world.

Now Chongryon is creditably carrying out the four main tasks based on the basic line maintained by our Party in the struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and complete national independence.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Korean educational workers in Japan who are conducting their activities under the leadership of Chongryon must organise and do their work in accordance with the main tasks of Chongryon.

The LKYJ must first struggle actively to build up its organizations into revolutionary ones and revolutionize youths.

The environment of the Korean youth in Japan are different from that of the youth in the homeland. Figuratively speaking, the youth in the homeland are swimming in a placid river without waves, whereas the Korean youth in Japan are swimming in a rough sea where waves are high. The youth in the homeland are working under easy conditions, whereas the Korean youth in Japan are struggling in very complicated and difficult circumstances.

So to speak, the Korean youth in Japan are now in the enemy's position. This is because the Japanese government is pursuing a hostile policy toward our country. We do not follow a hostile policy toward Japan. However, as the Japanese government antagonizes itself to us, we cannot set our mind at ease even for a moment. And the Korean youth in Japan are living in a capitalist society where monopoly capital sways, money and power are everything and life is extremely degenerated and corrupt.

In order to carry out successfully the work of safeguarding the socialist fatherland, defending the democratic, national rights and supporting the movement for democratization in south Korea and the work of strengthening unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the world revolutionary people, under such complicated circumstances, the LKYJ must build up youth organizations into revolutionary ones and revolutionize the young people.

Since the LKYJ is working where corruption and degeneration prevail, money and power are holding sway and reactionary rule is enforced, it must build up the organizations of the league into more revolutionary ones than the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the homeland and train all the youth to have a more strong revolutionary spirit than that of the LSWY members in the homeland. Only then can the LKYJ pull through any raging storm and successfully carry out the heavy revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

I think there are many obstacles and hardships in your work. I also did work with the youth once in the area ruled by the enemy when I was young. When our country was a colony of Japanese imperialism, I worked among the Korean youth in the Kirin area. There were a lot of difficulties and I would run up against obstacles at every step. I think your present situation is the same. Needless to say, there is a difference between the conditions of the time when we conducted work with the youth and your present conditions. In the past we were a people deprived of the country, but you have your socialist fatherland now. This offers you a decisively favourable condition in your struggle. But, because you are conducting work in a capitalist country, your road may be rugged and there may be many obstacles and hardships.

The way to overcome difficulties on the arduous road of revolution is to revolutionize people. In other words, it is to firmly arm them with a revolutionary world outlook. Therefore, the LKYJ must take it as its first and foremost task to revolutionize the youth.

Unless the Korean youth in Japan are firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, they cannot uphold the revolutionary principle and get over the trial they encounter in the situation of a capitalist society.

The society where you are now living teems with insects of capitalism, feudalism, revisionism, flunkeyism and all other kinds of noxious insects. If you are not firmly prepared to repel these insects, you may be bitten by them. If you are bitten by them, germs will infiltrate into your bodies and you will fall ill. If you are bitten by capitalist insects, capitalist germs will infiltrate, if bitten by revisionist insects, revisionist germs will infiltrate and if bitten by flunkeyist insects, flunkeyist germs will infiltrate.

A preventive against all kinds of insects which are harmful to the revolution and against noxious germs which infiltrate into your bodies and cause diseases is to firmly arm yourselves with a revolutionary world outlook.

As for what should be done to establish a revolutionary world outlook, I have mentioned it on many other occasions. So I will briefly touch upon this matter today.

What is most important in establishing a revolutionary world outlook is to firmly arm yourselves with our Party's Juche idea. The Juche idea is the basic weapon of our revolution. Only when you arm yourselves firmly with this idea can you prevent all kinds of germs from infiltrating into your bodies. The LKYJ is an organization of youth fighting for the reunification of the fatherland and the Korean revolution. Therefore, it should strive to firmly arm the league members with the Juche idea of our Party.

To firmly equip the youth with a revolutionary world outlook, it is necessary to educate them not to forget the past, while educating them in the Juche idea.

Making the Korean youth in Japan not forget the past means making them remember the insult the Korean people had been subjected to and the bitter lives they had led in the past, deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialist bandits, remember the hard and miserable lives their parents had led, rummaging refuse-heaps and roaming about streets in Japan after leaving their beloved homeland and dear native places and the harsh past lives in which they had undergone all sorts of national humiliation and discrimination.

You must not forget your class position. In the past your fathers and mothers crossed the Korean Strait carrying a bundle with them. At that time none of our compatriots crossed to Japan, carrying a lump of gold with him. Now they are called traders and manufacturers. But all of them had lived hard lives before. This is why we call our traders and manufacturers in Japan patriotic traders and manufacturers who have national revolutionary spirits.

It is very important to make the Korean youth in Japan remember the past. Only when the youth do not forget the bitter past can they hate imperialism and colonialism and confirm and deepen the idea and conviction that they must build socialist and communist society where all people live well alike. And only when they do not forget the past can they harden the determination to drive the US imperialists out of south Korea and regain one half of the homeland.

Therefore, you must never forget the sorrows as a stateless people and hard plight our people had been in before. You must never forget the words that a people without their country is more miserable than the dog of a mourner's house.

In establishing a revolutionary world outlook it is also important to strengthen education in socialist patriotism.

The Korean youth in Japan must ardently love the socialist fatherland where there is no capitalist, no exploitation or oppression and all people are well off alike, studying to their hearts' content and enjoying free medical care. It is a major task facing the LKYJ to educate the Korean youth in Japan to love the socialist fatherland.

Our fatherland is the socialist fatherland and our patriotism is the socialist patriotism of loving the socialist fatherland. South Korea today is not the fatherland of the Korean nationals in Japan but a colony of the US and Japanese imperialists. The only fatherland of the Korean people is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore, the Korean youth in Japan should love the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their fatherland, and unconditionally defend the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic. Without the socialist fatherland the compatriots in Japan cannot have the legitimate national rights as overseas citizens of an independent and sovereign state nor can they enjoy such a dignified and worthwhile life as they do now.

The LKYJ must educate the Korean youth in Japan to ardently love the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their only socialist fatherland. And Chongryon's educational work must be fully devoted to arming the rising generation with the spirit of love for the socialist fatherland. Thus, all the youth will be trained to be ardent revolutionaries firmly prepared to dedicate their souls and bodies to the struggle for the socialist fatherland.

Next, the LKYJ must actively struggle to firmly defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

An important question in this struggle is to launch a strong movement to recover Koreans and to prevent Koreans from being assimilated with Japanese.

According to the Chongryon comrades who visited the homeland, now among compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" there are some who do not know the Korean language. This is a very grave matter.

As we always say, a language is one of the most important criteria among the common features that characterize a nation. If our compatriots in Japan do not know Korean, they can hardly be called Koreans and they may become Japanese. The Korean youth in Japan must not fall a prey to the sinister machinations of the Japanese reactionaries to exterminate Koreans in Japan one by one by the policy of national assimilation. You must resolutely oppose their national assimilation policy and actively fight to find out all the Koreans so that none of them may assimilate with Japanese. Only by doing this can you fully defend your national rights.

Even if Koreans are assimilated, the Japanese reactionaries do not give them the same rights as the Japanese. Because the Japanese reactionaries have not discarded their imperialist spirit with which they discriminate against and insult other races. If a man discards his national identity, what is the use of living? Only when he leads an independent and creative life, enjoying political rights as a master of his country and nation, can he feel a truly worthwhile and happy life.

An important task facing the LKYJ in the struggle to defend democratic, national rights is that of leading the Korean youth in Japan to study hard the Korean language, deeply realize our people's revolutionary traditions, know Korean history well, warmly love their glorious socialist fatherland and firmly struggle in defence of the honour of the Korean nation.

The class struggle against the capitalists is not raised as a serious problem for the Korean youth in Japan.

There is no monopoly capitalist among our compatriots in Japan.

Therefore, the LKYJ has no task of carrying out the class struggle against the monopoly capitalists. You have to fight only in defence of the democratic, national rights of the Korean nation in Japan.

Your revolutionary struggle is that of defending the democratic, national rights and safeguarding the socialist fatherland. And your class struggle is that of struggling against the Japanese reactionaries' insult and humiliation on the Korean nation. If you resolutely fight for the accomplishment of Korean revolution with a firm resolve to carry it through to the end, you will be waging your class struggle well.

Next, the Korean youth in Japan must be trained to be useful workers capable of effectively contributing to the socialist construction in the homeland.

In order to bring up the Korean youth in Japan to be workers useful to the socialist construction in the homeland, they must first be led to study well advanced science and technology.

The homeland needs many scientists and technicians. The Korean youth in Japan must study science and technology so as to take an active part in the economic and cultural development and state administration in the future when they return home. And only when they acquire a broad scientific and technical knowledge can they make many inventions though in Japan and thus add lustre to the honour of the fatherland and contribute to its prosperity and progress.

At present, all the youth and students in the homeland are carrying on a movement to acquire at least one technical skill. The Korean youth in Japan had better launch a vigorous movement also to master one kind of technical skill or more. There may be difficulties because the Japanese reactionaries do not teach technology to Koreans, because of their racial discrimination. But you must learn technology at any cost. An extensive movement to learn technology must be waged among the Korean youth in Japan to train many technicians in different spheres.

Next, the work of uniting with youth of various strata must be done skillfully.

If the LKYJ only wants to admit youth of working-class origin to its organizations, it cannot rally a large number of youth. Many of the sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan are those of medium and small traders and manufacturers. They should all be rallied close in the ranks of your youth league.

Big Japanese factories are reluctant to employ Koreans. Therefore, the Koreans in Japan have no choice but to engage in medium and small trade and manufacture to support themselves. Their medium and small trade is no more than running small restaurants and selling food and drink. And the business is done by their own labour. These people cannot be regarded as capitalists. Therefore, you must not oppose our compatriots engaging in the medium and small trade and manufacture in Japan but rally all their sons and daughters in the ranks of the youth league so that they will work hard for the fatherland and the revolution, socialism and communism.

The LKYJ must unite all the Korean youth on the principle of great national unity.

You must not forget even for a moment that reunifying the divided fatherland is the greatest desire and supreme national task of our people. The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation of the same stock and our country had long existed as one state. Our country and our people can never be divided into two. We must be reunified into one Korea, into one nation.

In order to bring about the country's reunification as soon as possible, all the new generation of Korea, irrespective of the south Korean youth and those under the influence of "Mindan" in Japan, must fight in unity.

The Korean youth in Japan must strengthen their unity with the south Korean youth and the "Mindan"-lined youth to make them fight to carry through the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity enunciated in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by us last year.

Today the south Korean youth are waging an audacious battle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The masters of the south Korean revolution are the south Korean people themselves. In the south Korean revolution the south Korean youth should become its pillars. You must more actively support and encourage the south Korean youth and students in their struggle.

Next, the work of uniting with the Japanese youth must be strengthened.

It is of particular importance for the Korean youth in Japan to unite with the Japanese youth of the working class. Among the Korean youth in Japan there are not many youth who live the lives of the working class on account of the racial discrimination policy of the Japanese imperialists. In this situation, it is necessary to increase your unity with the Japanese youth of the working class. You must also strengthen your unity with the progressive youth of different sections in Japan and successfully form a united front with them.

Since the south Korean reactionaries, Japanese reactionaries and US imperialists are now hatching plots to repress Chongryon, it is necessary to win over many youth of broad segments of Japan and thus induce them to wage a vigorous movement to support and inspire the Korean nationals in Japan and smash the enemies' subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against Chongryon. In other words, you must win more sympathy and support from the Japanese youth and Japanese people for our just cause by strengthening your unity with the Japanese youth.

It is necessary to further strengthen your solidarity with the youths of various countries, while strengthening your unity with the Japanese youth.

The LKYJ worked very well with foreign youth last year. Drawing on its experience, it must more actively conduct the work to strengthen international solidarity.

You must widely explain and propagate our Party's Juche idea among foreign youth. Tokyo is one of the international metropolises visited by many people from different countries. If you make good use of this place, you will greatly help towards our revolutionary cause. Therefore, you must actively work there to cement your solidarity with youth of various countries.

Together with workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the homeland, you must also actively launch into the international arena and carry out activities as delegates of the Korean youth. This will enable you to win over many more supporters and sympathizers internationally and thoroughly frustrate the repressive and subversive activities and sabotages of the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean reactionaries against the Chongryon organizations and prevent the enemies from laying hands on Chongryon.

Lastly, the Korean youth in Japan must keep up their vigorous struggle to win the freedom of free movement to the homeland.

You have seen and learned lots of things in the homeland during this one month, living together with the young people in the homeland. How nice it is! In more firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook it is highly necessary for you to come to the homeland and see, hear and learn here. In the future, too, Korean youth in Japan must frequently visit the homeland to have closer ties with the youth in the homeland, acquaint themselves well with the youth movement and the development of youth in the homeland and do their work better accordingly.

As for other problems, I have already spoken a lot about them, so I would not say any more today.

I firmly believe that you will actively contribute to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding our Party's policy.

I am very much pleased with the fact that the Korean nationals in Japan, firmly united around the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon despite the difficult situation, are making a great contribution to the work of uniting with the Japanese people and to the cause of national reunification, frustrating all intrigues and manoeuvres of the US and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique.

I hope you to convey my warm greetings to all the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

"PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG IS A GREAT ARTIST WHO HAS LED THE ENTIRE KOREAN PEOPLE TO MAKE THE REPUBLIC SUCH A FINE COUNTRY AS TODAY"

Collection of Articles by Japanese Personages of Various Circles Published in Japan under the Title "Visit to Korea, a Country of Juche"

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" published on September 9 a collection of articles written by Japanese personages of various circles who had been to our country. The book dedicated to the 26th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is entitled "Visit to Korea, a Country of Juche."

Appearing on the front page of the book is a treasured photograph of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who is among the people.

On the next few pages are photos showing the thrilling reality of the DPRK which has made great achievements in the economic, cultural and all other fields under the illustrious guidance of the leader.

The book contains essays contributed by Japanese scholars and writings by public figures of Japan. Among the contributors, 23 in all, are Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Chuji Kuno, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and Motofumi Makieda, Chairman of the Japan Teachers' Union.

The essays and travelogues in this book deal with the quintessence of the leader's immortal Juche idea and its world-historic significance, the specific features and superiority of socialism in Korea and the brilliant progress made by the Republic in the political, economic, educational and cultural spheres.

The authors, who had been to the DPRK, dwell on the need to learn from the great Juche idea and give eyewitness account of various things in the "country of Juche". Their styles are concise, easy and impressive enough to describe how the Republic has developed in all domains.

They give a vivid picture of the wonderful reality of the DPRK, a land of bliss for the people and a land where the people are advancing in the spirit of Chollima. Moreover, they make it clear that the leader's great Juche philosophy, in which all things are treated with main stress on man, underlies the epochal changes and development in the Republic.

The authors are unanimous in highly praising the leader for his greatness, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues, and express their boundless reverence for and trust in him.

The book evoked great response among the broad sections of Japanese readers as soon as it was off the press.

In his comments on its publication, critic Hajime Takahashi said, "No one but the people of Juche can work miracles", and continued:

It can be said Korea, a country of Juche, is a real wonder in the present times; children are regarded as the dearest, as the king. It is one and the only tax-free country where all the people are given free medical care and children receive free education. Life itself is as enjoyable as the art. The people freed themselves from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. They repulsed US imperialist invasion. In the 20 years that followed, they built up the country into a marvellous one, an advanced socialist industrial state, for the first time in Asia.

Each writer sees the key to this miracle on the stand of a Japanese and gives an account of what he has seen during his visit to the DPRK. All the writings raise many problems. No doubt, this book is worth reading.

Now that the Japan-Korea relations have entered an important stage, I hope as many people as possible will read it.

Film director Yoshihiko Okamoto remarked:

Publishing this book in celebration of the 26th founding anniversary of the DPRK is quite opportune.

President Kim Il Sung is a great artist who has led the entire Korean people to make the Republic such a fine country as today. True understanding of Korea today which is dashing forward in the spirit of Chollima would be impossible without understanding President Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea.

I sincerely hope that this book will attain a wide circulation among the Japanese people.

(KNS—KCNA)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Art Circle Performance of Home-Visiting Group of Korean High School Students in Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw an art circle performance of the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan at the grand conference hall of the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of September 26.

When the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung appeared in the box the welcome music was struck up and prolonged cheers "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" shook the hall.

Girl students of the home-visiting group reverentially presented to the fatherly leader a floral basket of loyalty and respectfully wished the leader good health and a long life.

Seeing the performance together with working people and youth and students in the city were Members of the Political Committee, Secretaries, and Alternate Members of the Political Committee, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organizations and Pyongyang City Party and power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading functionaries in the fields of science, education, culture, art and the press.

The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan also saw the performance.

In the opening poem dedicated to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, the performers extended the greatest honour and thanks to the great leader, representing the unanimous loyalty of the Koreans in Japan, stirring the entire audience to emotion and excitement.

The performance proceeded in an exciting atmosphere from the very beginning.

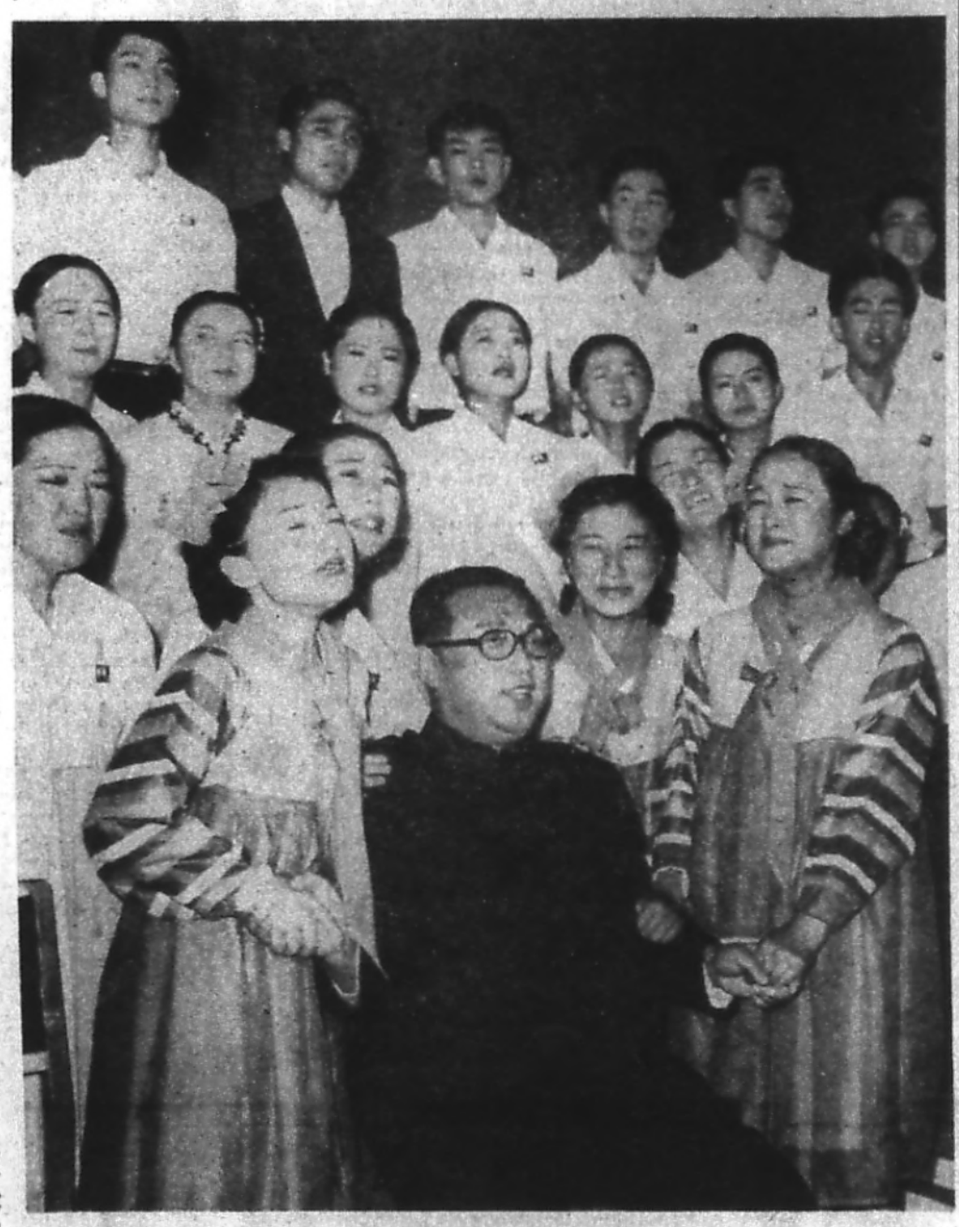
The curtain rose with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung", the revolutionary paean sung with boundless reverence for the fatherly leader and firm pledge to remain single-heartedly loyal to the leader. The Korean high school students from Japan put on the stage a diversified program they had prepared with all sincerity.

The performance successfully showed through its simple and truthful depiction that the democratic, national education is developing day by day and the talent of the children of our compatriots in Japan is brought into full play under the difficult capitalist circumstances of an alien land, because they enjoy the wise leadership and paternal love of the great leader. It won the warm acclamation of the audience for its rich ideological content run through with the ardor of loyalty to the leader and for its lofty artistic plane.

The performance ended with a chorus of "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

When the exciting performance closed, the cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" again rent the hall.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented to the performers a basket of flowers congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.



The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Home-Visiting Groups of Koreans in Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, received on September 24 the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan, which were spending significant days in the glorious socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were the entire members of the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan headed by Song Am U, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Nam Si U, Director of the Instruction Department of the Korean University, and the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan headed by Chae Hong Yol, Director of the Kyushu Korean High School.

On hand were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Jung Rin and personages concerned Hwang Jang Yop, Kim Guk Tae, Kim Yun Son, Kim Sok Gi and Kim Ju Yong.

Also present were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by So Man Sul, Director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The members of the home-visiting groups of Koreans in various walks of life in Japan who had the great honour of directly meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, whom they revere awake or asleep and attend, holding him in high esteem with allegiance, shouted and shouted at the top of their voices "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!", looking up to the leader with warm tears of emotion in their eyes.

Amid the prolonged cheers of "Manse!" (hurrah) and a surging wave of emotion, **women members of the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan and the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan reverentially presented a basket of fragrant flowers carrying the ardent loyalty and unbounded reverence of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution and the tender-hearted father of our people.**

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was very happy and emotion-charged to meet in the capital of revolution Korean youth, educational workers and students in Japan gallantly struggling for democratic, national rights and national reunification under the difficult circumstances that they live in an alien land. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, he once again warmly welcomed the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan.

It is gratifying that our compatriots in Japan are waging a successful struggle, united around the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, the leader said. He hoped that his cordial greetings would be conveyed to the compatriots in Japan.

The entire members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, the home-visiting group of art and sports delegates of Korean youth in Japan, the second home-visiting group of Korean educational workers in Japan and the home-visiting group of Korean high school students in Japan who received the programmatic teachings of the great leader amid boundless emotion and excitement confirmed their determination to arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader, implement the programmatic teachings of the leader unconditionally and thoroughly and thus live up to the deep political trust and solicitude of the fatherly leader with loyalty. They reverentially wished the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the reunification of the fatherland and the prosperity of the generations to come.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the entire members of the groups.

"We Resolutely Support the Three Principles and Five-Point Programme of National Reunification Put Forward by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, President of the DPRK"

Representatives to International Solidarity Meeting against Fascism and for Defence of Democratic Freedom and Human Rights in Chile and Latin America Issue Joint Statement on Korea

Representatives of 27 organizations who had attended the International Solidarity Meeting against Fascism and for Defence of Democratic Freedom and Human Rights in Chile and Latin America issued a joint statement on Korea, according to a report from Caracas.

The full text of the joint statement reads:

We who attended the International Solidarity Meeting against Fascism and for Defence of Democratic Freedom and Human Rights in Chile and Latin America held in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, from September 11 to 14, 1974, state as follows:

1. We consider that it stands out as an urgent problem to remove the constant source of new war in Korea and settle the question of Korean reunification by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way.

2. We assert that the daily increase of the danger of new war in Korea is attributable to the machinations of the US imperialists and Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

3. We resolutely denounce the machinations of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists to perpetuate the split of Korea.

4. We strongly demand that the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea at once and discontinue all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

5. We pungently denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique and the barbarous repression of the south Korean patriotic youth and democratic figures who call for freedom, democracy and national reunification.

6. We vehemently denounce the "anti-communist" racket kicked up against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) with the so-called "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi", a direct product of the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their savage repression of the south Korean people and youth, as an occasion.

7. We strongly demand an immediate end to all forms of fascist repression of the south Korean people and youth, the release of all the arrested and detained patriotic youth, students and democratic figures and the discontinuation of the "anti-communist" racket against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon.

8. We resolutely support the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

9. We hold that the reunification of Korea should be realized independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves on the basis of the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification.

10. We express active support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people and youth for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

11. We hold that the Korean question must be discussed at this year's United Nations General Assembly session and an important step be taken for the withdrawal from south Korea of all the foreign troops illegally wearing the "UN forces" berets.

(KCNA)

Let's Make All Efforts to Realize the Withdrawal of the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea So That the Korean People May Solve Their Question by Themselves

President Houari Boumedienne Sends Letter to Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Connection with Discussion of Korean Question at 29th UN General Assembly Session

Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, sent a letter to heads of state and government of non-aligned countries on September 24 in the name of the Executive Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in connection with the placing on the agenda of the Korean question at the 29th UN General Assembly session for discussion.

Follows the full text of the letter:

At this time when the United Nations General Assembly is going to discuss the Korean question again at its 29th session, I, as Executive Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, consider it my duty to call your deep attention to this question.

As you know, this question was discussed at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and a resolution demanding the dissolution of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag was adopted.

Thanks to the joint action of the group of non-aligned countries enjoying the support of the justice- and peace-loving countries, the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly decided to immediately dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", thus making a first important step forward in realizing the reunification of Korea.

I believe that your country which is true to the principle and ideal of non-alignment and carrying on consistent activities for the cause of justice will make all necessary efforts to realize the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in the southern half of Korea and eliminate all outside interference so that the Korean people may solve their question by themselves and follow the road of national reunification by peaceful means.

By so doing, will the non-aligned countries make an effective contribution to the solution of the questions which are a concern for the whole of humanity and reaffirm their will to participate in guaranteeing world peace and security.

(KCNA)

Algerian Foreign Minister Sends Letter to Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, sent on September 24 a letter to foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in connection with the placing on the agenda of the Korean question at the 29th UN General Assembly session for discussion.

The letter reads in full:

With the placing of the Korean question on the agenda of the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly, this question has been again put on the arena of the world session. This question is a matter of common concern for the international community from a quarter of a century ago. Especially, the first important measure was taken thanks to the powerful co-ordinating action of the non-aligned countries, with the result that the 28th United Nations General Assembly session decided to dissolve immediately the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". The United Nations which assumes particular responsibility under such circumstances should prove that it is prepared to cope with the great change characterizing our time, give justice to the Korean people and demand the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag.

In this way the United Nations should remove the basic obstacle to the advance of the Korean people toward the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I believe that in broad debates to be made at the current UN General Assembly session, your country will make unstinted efforts for the solution of this question in conformity with the legitimate desire of the Korean people for reunification and peace in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and its spirit, thus promoting their national harmony.

By extending support, together with other non-aligned countries, to the just cause your country will reaffirm the vitality and unity of our group and make an epochal contribution to consolidating peace and international security.

(KCNA)

DPRK Admitted to Major Committees under the UNCTAD Council

The 14th council meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held in Geneva from August 20 to September 13, according to a report from Geneva.

The meeting was attended by delegations from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries and third world countries, and representatives of international organizations.

With the unanimous approval at the 14th council meeting of the UNCTAD, the DPRK became a member of the Committee on Commodities, Committee on Manufacture, Committee of Shipping and Committee on Invisibles and Financings Related to Trade, the major committees under the council.

The DPRK was admitted to the UNCTAD in August last year.

(KCNA)

WFTU Urges UN General Assembly to Take Step to End All Foreign Troops' Occupation of South Korea

Pierre Gensous, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, sent a message on September 18 to Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, demanding that a step be taken at this year's UN General Assembly session for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag, according to a report from Prague.

The message said:

The World Federation of Trade Unions demands that the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly discuss the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations and take a step to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by foreign troops.

(KCNA)

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